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1866

THE

CHARTER, STATUTES, AND LAWS

OF

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

1866.

THE CHARTER

AND THE

OTHER ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE

RELATING TO

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY:

TOGETHER WITH THE

STATUTES AND LAWS,

AS REVISED AND ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF CURATORS,

JULY 12, 1866.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE UNIVERSITY.

LEXINGTON, KY.:
GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.
1866.

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CHARTER

OF

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

WHEREAS, an Institution of learning, known and called by the name of Bacon College, was founded by certain members of the body of the "Disciples of Christ," denominated Christians, and was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in the year 1836; and whereas, said Institution, after a series of unsuccessful efforts for its permanent endowment and establishment, suspended its regular collegiate operation; and whereas, in view of the educational wants of the said body of Christians in Kentucky, and of their wishes for the permanent success of said Institution, known and expressed at various times, a plan for its full endowment and re-organization has been presented and prosecuted by John B. Bowman, of Mercer county, Ky., which has resulted thus far in the raising of $150,000 of Endowment Fund; and whereas, it is desired to establish a first-class University upon a more modern, American, and Christian basis; and to carry out such design it is necessary to amend and extend the provisions of the Charter of said Institution; therefore,

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That said Institution known and called by the name of Bacon College, and located at Harrodsburg, in the county of Mercer, and State of Kentucky, shall be, from and after the passage of this act, known and called by the name of Kentucky University.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted*, That John B. Bowman, Jas. Taylor, John Aug. Williams, Ben. C. Allin, A. G. Kyle, A. H. Bowman, J. A. Dearborn, D. W. Thompson, A. G. Vivion, P. B. Thompson, Wm. A. Cooke, G. D. Runyon, A. Gallatin Talbott, P. B. Mason, C. T. Worthington, G. W. Givens, James C. Stone, A. G. Herndon, R. C. Graves, Wm. Morton, Joseph Wasson, John

Curd, W. W. McKenney, W. L. Williams, John Allen Gano, John I. Rogers, Zachery F. Smith, Robert C. Rice, Theodore S. Bell, and Enos Campbell, shall be, and they and their successors in office are hereby constituted, a body politic and corporate, to be known by the name of the Curators of Kentucky University, and by that name shall have perpetual succession and existence, and a common seal, which seal they may change and alter at pleasure; and by the aforesaid name, and in their corporate capacity, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, contract and be contracted with, answer and be answered, in all courts of law and equity. And the same, in their corporate name, are hereby invested with the legal right to all the property and estate, real and personal, as well as all the rights and claims heretofore vested in the Trustees of the said Bacon College; and may, in said corporate name, sue for and recover the same in as full and ample manner as the said Trustees of Bacon College could have done prior to this act.

§ 3. For the purpose of promoting the cause of education in all its branches, and extending the sphere of science and Christian morality, the Curators aforesaid, and their successors, shall have power, from time to time, to establish and endow fully, in said University, any departments and professorships which they may deem necessary to carry out the aforesaid objects. They and their successors shall furthermore have full power, in their corporate capacity, to hold by gift, grant, devise, demise, or otherwise, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, moneys, rents, goods, chattels, or interests of any kind whatever, which may be given, granted, demised, devised to, or purchased by them, for the use and benefit of said University; also, may sell, lease, rent, and dispose of the same, or any part thereof, in any way whatsoever they may adjudge most useful to the interests of said University.

§ 4. They shall also have full power to select and employ any officers and agents they shall deem proper; also, such president, professors, instructors, and tutors, as they may, from time to time, consider necessary; also, to make, ordain, establish, and execute, or cause to be executed, all such by-laws, rules, and ordinances, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States or of this State, as they may think necessary for the welfare of said Institution, for their own government, the good government of the professors, instructors, tutors, agents, officers, and students of the same, and generally to do all acts necessary and proper to promote the welfare and prosperity of said University.

§ 5. The permanent officers of the Board of Curators shall consist of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Committee, all of whom shall be annually elected by the Curators from their own number, except the Treasurer, who may be elected out of the Board.

§ 6. The Secretary of the Board shall keep a fair and correct record of all the proceedings of the Board, in a good and substantial book, which record shall be signed by the President and Secretary before the adjournment of each meeting, and shall at any time be subject to the inspection and examination of any member of the Board, or any donor of the Institution. He shall file away and carefully preserve all such documents and papers pertaining to his office and to the Institution as may come into his hands, which shall upon his death, resignation, or removal from office, be delivered up to the Board, and he shall perform such other duties as the Curators may prescribe.

§ 7. The Treasurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall enter into a bond with ample security, in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. He shall take charge of all the funds of the Institution; he shall pay over all money that may come into his hands upon the order of the Board, indorsed by the President thereof; he shall pay out no money except upon such order of the Board; he shall render a true account current of the state of his office to the Board of Curators at its annual meeting, which account must be accompanied by the certificate of the Executive Committee, signed by each member thereof, and stating that it has been examined, and that it is correct, after which it shall then be published; and no person shall be eligible to re-election as Treasurer until such report is made, examined, and approved by the Board of Curators. He shall, furthermore, when his term of service expires, or he shall resign his office, or be removed therefrom, deliver up to the Executive Committee, or their order, all the books and papers pertaining to his office, and in each and every particular account for and pay over all money or other thing of value which may come into his hands as Treasurer. He shall also permit his books to be examined at any and all times by the Executive Committee, or any donor of the Institution. The bond of the Treasurer shall be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Board, and shall be renewed upon a re-election to the office, which bond shall be made payable to the Curators of said University.

§ 8. For the ownership and control of said University, at least two thirds of the Board of Curators shall always be members of the Christian Church in Kentucky. At no time shall any member of the Faculty be a member of the Board.

§ 9. An annual meeting of the Board of Curators shall be held during the commencement week of the University, at which time they shall cause to be published a general account of the condition of the Institution. A meeting shall be called at any other time by the President of the Board, at the suggestion of any three members thereof, or of the President of the University. Nine members shall constitute a quorum for ordinary business, one of whom shall be President *pro tem.*, in the absence of the President of the Board, and less than a quorum shall have the power of adjourning from day to day, or to any future day, until a quorum shall be had.

§ 10. A majority of all the Curators shall have power to remove a Curator from office for any cause they may deem sufficient, and shall have power also to define the qualifications of a Curator; and whenever any curator shall absent himself from two successive annual meetings of the Board, without assigning a sufficient reason therefor, his seat shall be declared thereby vacant, and the Board shall at its next meeting proceed to the election of a new Curator to fill such vacancy. All vacancies by death, resignation, or removal from office, or otherwise, shall be filled by a quorum.

§ 11. No less than a majority of the whole Board shall have power to appoint the President, professors, instructors, tutors, and all other officers and agents, to fix their compensation, or increase or diminish the same, to remove the same from office for sufficient cause, and to fill all vacancies in the same, whether by death, resignation, removal, or otherwise: *Provided*, a vacancy may be filled by a quorum until a meeting of said majority shall be held.

§ 12. The Curators, upon the recommendation of the President and Faculty of the University, shall have power to grant such literary honors as are usually granted by the best colleges and universities in the United States, and such other honors as the Board and the Faculty may think necessary, and in testimony thereof, to give suitable certificates or diplomas, under the seal of the corporation; and every such diploma shall entitle its possessor to all the immunities and privileges which by any law or usage are allowed to the possessors of diplomas granted by any college or university in the United States.

§ 13. All the provisions of the charter of Bacon College, heretofore enacted, which are in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby annulled and repealed.

§ 14. All lands, money, or other property, which may, by donation, devise, deed of gift, or otherwise, be contributed to said University, shall be strictly applied according to the instructions given by the donor or testator; and all money thus donated as a permanent endowment fund shall be *principal*, and shall be, as the same accrues, invested in good, safe, profitable, and permanent stocks, which shall remain forever intact, and the amount whereof is to be in no respect or in any manner whatever diminished, subject, however, as necessity may demand, to investment and reinvestment in such stocks. The proceeds of such stocks, either in the form of dividend, or interest, or rents, shall be a fund in the hands of the Treasurer, subject to the order of the Board of Curators, and shall be used as the Board may direct, for the purposes of the University.

§ 15. For maintaining and carrying out effectually the discipline of said University, *be it further enacted*, that if, by any person, money be lent or advanced, or any thing sold, or let to hire, on credit, to or for the use of any student or pupil under twenty-one years of age, at the said University, without the previous permission, in writing, of his parents or guardian, or the authorized officers of said Institution, nothing shall be recovered therefor by action of debt, and there shall moreover be forfeited to the Institution twenty dollars and the amount or value of such money or other thing. Where such selling, letting, lending, or advancing is by an agent, such forfeiture shall be by his principal, unless the principal shall, within ten days after he has knowledge or information of the selling, letting, lending, or advancing, give notice, in writing, to the President, or other head of the Institution, that it was done without his knowledge or consent, in which case the forfeiture shall be by the agent.

§ 16. If any person so violate the last above-named section of this act, as to be liable to the forfeiture thereby declared, he shall moreover be fined not less than fifty nor more than three hundred dollars, and, upon conviction, he shall be bound by the court in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, with at least two sufficient securities, to be of good behavior for one year; and any subsequent violation of the section aforesaid shall be held to be a forfeiture of the recognizance.

§ 17. It shall be the duty of the judge of the Mercer Circuit Court to give the fifteenth and sixteenth sections of this act in

charge to the grand jury at each and every term of said court, and the penalties imposed in the above-named sections for a violation or violations of any of the provisions thereof, shall be recovered by indictment found by the grand jury; one half of the aforesaid penalty to go to the attorney of the Commonwealth.

§ 18. That if the President, or any agent, or the Treasurer, or any other officer of the Board of Curators of the University, without the authority of the Board, properly given and entered of record, as before directed, appropriate any of the funds of the Institution to his own use, or that of any other person, or shall willfully fail to make correct entries, or shall knowingly make false entries upon the books of the Institution, with the intent to cheat or defraud the same, or any contributor to the funds thereof, or to hide or conceal any improper appropriation of said funds, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to confinement in the jail or penitentiary of the State for a period of not less than one or more than twenty years.

§ 19. The Board of Curators of Kentucky University shall consist of not less than thirty members, a majority of whom shall at all times reside out of the county of Mercer; and in any county of this State where the sum of fifteen thousand dollars may be subscribed to the endowment fund of the University, there shall be a representation of at least one member in the Board.

§ 20. This act to take effect from and after the date of its passage.

AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY & TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That Kentucky University and Transylvania University shall be consolidated into one University and one corporate body, by the name of Kentucky University.

§ 2. That the Curators of Kentucky University shall have all the rights and powers of the Trustees of Transylvania University, in regard to all the funds and property of Transylvania University, which by this act shall pass to Kentucky University, and be bound by the trusts and conditions to which said Trustees were subject.

§ 3. That except so far as relates to the funds and property of Transylvania University, the charter of Kentucky University, as herein changed, shall be the charter of the consolidated University.

§ 4. That Kentucky University shall be located in Fayette county, in or near the city of Lexington; and in said county shall be located all its colleges. It is expressly declared, however, that said Kentucky University is bound to refund to the citizens of Mercer county the full nominal value of all unpaid coupons subscribed and paid by them to the endowment of said University, which may be claimed by them, and also refund to said citizens all of the Bacon College scholarships subscribed and paid in full by any citizen of said county, and which may be claimed by them.

§ 5. That if hereafter, for any cause, the location of Kentucky University shall be changed from Fayette county, then and in that event the consolidation shall cease, and the Trustees of Transylvania University resume their separate corporate existence, and shall be entitled to receive and take into their possession all the funds and property which belonged to Transylvania University at the time of consolidation; and it shall be the duty of the Curators to surrender to said Trustees all said property, and the principal of all the funds which came into their possession belonging to Transylvania University at the time of consolidation.

§ 6. That the consolidation herein provided shall not go into effect until a majority of the Trustees of Transylvania University, and a majority of the Curators of Kentucky University, shall each assent to the provisions of this act, by resolutions recorded on the respective journals of their proceedings.

§ 7. This act shall take effect from its passage.

H. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RICHARD T. JACOB,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved February 28th, 1865.
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, *Governor of Kentucky.*

AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF KENTUCKY AS ONE OF THE COLLEGES OF KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

WHEREAS, The Curators of the Kentucky University propose to locate their University in Fayette county, in or near the city of Lexington, and said Curators and the Trustees of Transylvania University propose to consolidate the two Universities, and all the funds and property of each, into one corporation, under the name of the Kentucky University; and it appearing that said Curators have a cash endowment of two hundred thousand dollars, yielding an annual income of about twelve thousand dollars, and that there are cash funds of Transylvania University, to be united with them, of fifty-nine thousand dollars, yielding an annual income of over three thousand five hundred dollars, besides the grounds, buildings, library, apparatus, and other property of Transylvania University, of the value and cost exceeding one hundred thousand dollars; and said institution, when so consolidated, proposes to raise an additional one hundred thousand dollars to purchase a farm and erect all the necessary buildings and improvements to carry on the operations of an Agricultural and Mechanical College, and connect therewith a model or experimental farm, with industrial pursuits, to enable such pupils as choose to do so to sustain themselves, in whole or in part, while acquiring their education; and further propose, that the State of Kentucky shall establish the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky as one of the Colleges of Kentucky University thus consolidated; and endow the same with the income of the fund which shall arise from the sale of land scrip granted to Kentucky by the Congress of the United States for the purpose of establishing said college; and, upon the State of Kentucky so establishing and endowing said college, the Curators of Kentucky University will furnish, in reasonable time, all the necessary lands, buildings, apparatus, &c., for such college, and proceed at once to organize said college, and put the same in operation in accordance with this act and the act of Congress, and subject to the visitorial control of the State of Kentucky, in its organization and general management, and with the sole control, by the State, of its said fund; in keeping the principal of the same perpetually secure; now, therefore,

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That there shall be, and is hereby, established the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, located in the county of Fayette, in or near the city of Lexington, which shall be a College of Kentucky University.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the leading object in said College shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts, including military tactics, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted*, That to effect the said leading object of said college, there shall be established therein the competent number of professorships for teaching the sciences related to agriculture and the mechanical arts, including military tactics, which professorships shall be filled by able and competent professors, aided by such assistants, tutors, and other instructors, as shall, from time to time, be necessary; and, as a part of said college, there shall be conducted an experimental or model farm, with the usual accessories thereto, and of size proportioned to the number of students; and on said farm and in the mechanical arts there shall be provided to the students opportunities for industrial pursuits, at stated times, whereby agriculture and the mechanical arts may be practically learned, and the student enabled to earn his support while being educated, in whole or in part, by his labor and industry.

§ 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in the appointment of professors, instructors, and other officers and assistants of said College, and in prescribing the studies and exercises thereof, and in every part of the management and government thereof, no partiality or preference shall be shown to one sect or religious denomination over another; nor shall anything sectarian be taught therein; and persons engaged in the conducting, governing, managing, and controlling said College and its studies and exercises, in all its parts, are hereby constituted officers and agents of the whole Commonwealth, in faithfully and impartially carrying out the provisions of this act for the common good, irrespective of sects or parties, political or religious.

§ 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Curators of Kentucky University shall organize said Agricultural and Mechanical College by establishing the proper professorships and officers, with the salaries and compensation thereof, and filling the same, from time

to time, by their appointments, provide the necessary grounds, buildings, and improvements, and conduct, carry on, and manage the said College, as provided in this act; and said Curators, to aid them in conducting said College and defraying the expenses thereof, shall receive all the income of the fund which shall arise from the sale of the land scrip granted to the State of Kentucky by the act of Congress, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts," approved July 2, 1862; and which income shall be appropriated by said Curators to the payment of the salaries of the professors, and other officers and employes of said College, and other expenses of conducting the same, and the farm and industrial pursuits incidental thereto, and to no other purpose whatever: *Provided*, That a majority of the professors of said College shall not at any one time belong to the same ecclesiastical denomination.

§ 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint six visitors of said College, who shall constitute the Board of Visitors thereof, and appoint one of their number chairman of the Board; and said Board shall have, at all times, full power to inspect and examine into all the details of the managing and conducting of said College, and to see that all the provisions of this act are carried into effect, according to their true meaning and intent; and it shall be the duty of said Board to point out to the Curators of Kentucky University all defects or departures from the provisions of this act, in conducting and managing of said college, and suggest the proper mode of correcting them, and said Curators shall proceed to correct them; and it shall be further the duty of said Board of Visitors to report to every biennial meeting of the General Assembly the condition and management of said College; and if, at any time, it shall appear to the General Assembly that the Curators have persisted in not carrying the provisions of this act into effect, according to their true objects and spirit, and in disregarding the requirements of the Board of Visitors, it shall be lawful to deprive, either temporarily or permanently, said College of the endowment of the income of the fund aforesaid. The Visitors shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors are appointed. Vacancies in said Board, by death, resignation, or expiration of term of office, during the recess of the General Assembly, shall be filled by the Governor until the end of the next succeeding session.

§ 7. *Be it further enacted*, That as soon as the said College is organized for the reception and proper instruction of pupils, the Curators shall make known the same to the Governor and President of the Board of Education; and thereupon each representative district of the State shall be entitled to send to said College, free of charge for tuition, one properly prepared pupil for each member said district is entitled to elect to the General Assembly; and when the whole of said land scrip shall be sold and invested, each district shall be entitled to send three of such properly prepared pupils to said College for each member the district is authorized to elect. Said pupils shall have the right of receiving, free of charge for tuition, the benefit of any instruction given in any of the Colleges or classes of the University, except those of law and medicine. The pupils shall be selected by the majority of the justices of the peace of said districts.

§ 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall not go into effect until Transylvania University and Kentucky University shall be consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the Kentucky University, and the funds, property, &c., of Transylvania University shall be vested in the Curators of Kentucky University, as successors of the Trustees of Transylvania; nor until the Curators of Kentucky University shall, by resolution, assent to all the provisions of this act, and accept this act as part of its charter. A copy of said resolution, and of the action of the Trustees of Transylvania University, and the Curators of the Kentucky University, in accepting said consolidation, shall be laid before the Governor; whereupon he shall, by writing, signed by him, and under the seal of the State, authorize the Curators of the Kentucky University to organize the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky in pursuance of this act.

§ 9. The General Assembly reserves the right to modify and repeal, at pleasure, so much of this act as refers to the establishment of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be, and he is hereby, authorized to draw his warrant upon the Treasury in favor of the Treasurer of the Board of Curators of Kentucky University, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, which sum is

hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to aid in putting the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky into immediate operation. Upon the payment of the foregoing sum, the State shall be entitled to send to said College, free of charge, three pupils for each representative district: *Provided, however*, The State *reserves the right, hereafter*, to reimburse itself for the amount herein appropriated out of the interest arising from the sale of the land scrip donated by Congress: *And provided further*, The money herein appropriated shall not be drawn from the Treasury until the Curators of Kentucky University shall certify to the Governor that said Agricultural College is ready to go into immediate operation, in accordance with the provisions of the act establishing the same.

§ 2. Before the Auditor shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in accordance with this act, the Curators of said University shall accept the provisions of this act, and shall transmit to the Governor a certified copy of the order of their Board showing said acceptance.

§ 3. This act shall take effect from and after the passage of this act.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. The University embraces several Colleges, each under the immediate government of its own Faculty and Presiding Officer. The general supervision of the University, as a whole, is committed to a Regent, who is elected from among the Curators, and is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board of the Executive Committee, and whose duty it is, in connection with the same, to see that the general laws and statutes of the University are faithfully executed.

2. Each College is divided into several Schools or Departments of Study, and each School is under the immediate government and instruction of a competent Professor, assisted, when necessary, by subordinate Instructors and Tutors.

3. The Colleges of the University are severally styled—

I. The College of Science, Literature, and the Arts.
II. The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky.
III. The College of the Bible.
IV. The Normal College.
V. The College of Law.
VI. The College of Medicine.

4. While the course of study and instruction in each College is full and complete, yet the four first named above are so associated that a student regularly matriculated in any one may have the benefit of instruction in the others without additional charge for tuition. By this arrangement, a student may select his course of studies, and pursue at pleasure a classical, a scientific, a commercial, or a civil engineering and mining course, and receive a degree in the same.

THE ACADEMY.

1. For the present, and until a more efficient system of academic instruction shall be established in the State, an Academy of Preparatory Instruction shall be organized in connection with the University, the immediate management and instruction of which shall be committed to a competent Principal and Assistants, while the qualification for admission, the course of study, and all matters pertaining to its general interests, shall be determined by the University Senate.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

1. The General Government of the University is vested in a Board of Curators, which consists of not less than thirty members, representing the donors, under the conditions prescribed in the charter.

2. The delegated and representative powers of the corporation are vested in a Regent and Executive Committee.

3. The immediate government of the students of the University is committed to the Faculties thereof—each student being amenable to the Faculty of that College to which he belongs by virtue of his matriculation.

4. The Board of Visitors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky consists of six members, who are appointed by the Governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and whose powers and duties are prescribed in the act of the General Assembly establishing this as one of the Colleges of the University.

THE BOARD OF CURATORS.

1. The powers, rights, and duties of the Curators are prescribed in the charter.

2. The annual meeting of the Board shall be held on the Tuesday next preceding the annual commencement of the College of Science, Literature, and the Arts.

3. The Board may hold meetings by adjournment, and special meetings may be called by the President of the Board, or upon

the application of any three members thereof, or of the Regent of the University, in which cases, notice shall be given by the Secretary to each member of the Board, stating the object of the meeting.

4. The meetings of the Board, until otherwise ordered, shall be held in Morrison College, beginning at 12 o'clock, noon, and shall be considered private, except when, by courtesy of the Board, visitors shall be admitted.

5. The proceedings of the Board shall be conducted strictly according to general parliamentry rules; and it shall enact, from time to time, such rules and regulations as may be necessary for its own government and that of the University, not inconsistent with the provisions of the charter.

6. The order of business for the entire session shall be as follows:

1. Calling of the roll.
2. Prayer.
3. Reading of the minutes of the last preceding session.
4. Report of the Regent.
5. Report of the Treasurer.
6. Reports of Committees and Agents.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Reading, correction, and approval of the minutes of the entire session of the Board before adjournment.

7. The permanent officers of the Board shall consist of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Committee. The Board may also, from time to time, appoint such Professors, Instructors, and Tutors, and such other officers and employes, as they may deem necessary. The officers of the Board shall be elected at each annual meeting by ballot, and shall continue to discharge their duties until their successors are regularly appointed.

8. The President of the Board shall call the members to order at the precise time appointed for the meeting. He shall preside over the meetings in accordance with the order of business and rules prescribed. He shall appoint all Committees, unless otherwise directed by the Board; and shall sign all orders upon the Treasurer, and also approve, by his signature, the acts and proceedings of the Board.

The Secretary and Treasurer of the Board shall discharge all the duties of their respective offices faithfully, and in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

THE OFFICE OF REGENT.

1. In order to give to the various Colleges of the University, with their several Faculties and Presiding Officers, a more formal unity, the Board of Curators appoint one of their own number Regent, who shall, on behalf of the Board, exercise a general superintendence over the interests of the whole University, and who shall be the representative of the Board before the donors and public at all times, except when the Board shall be in session.

2. At the annual meeting of the Board, and at such other times as may be necessary, he shall present a report setting forth the general condition, prospects, and wants of the University, together with an abstract of the reports of the Presiding Officers of the several Colleges, showing the operations of their several Departments during the current year. He shall, from time to time, recommend such measures as pertain to the upbuilding and general welfare of the University; and by advertisement, general correspondence, and otherwise, present the Institution properly before the donors and the public, and shall do all in his power to promote its interests and reputation.

3. He shall not be a member of any Faculty, but shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the University Senate, whenever the same shall be convened for conference. He shall be the ordinary medium of communication between any Faculty and the Board of Curators, and between the Board and the donors and public at large.

4. He shall keep the seal of the corporation, and by authority of the Board affix the same to all official documents requiring the attestation of the Board.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Executive Committee shall consist of the Regent, who is *ex-officio* Chairman, and four members of the Board, who shall be styled the Executive Committee of the University.

2. They shall have full power, for and in behalf of the Board, to transact all business which the Board might rightfully do, and which ought to be done, in the interim between the meetings of the Board: *Provided, however*, That the acts of said Executive Committee, so far as they relate to the legitimate business of the whole Board, shall have full force and effect only until the next meeting of the Board, unless at said meeting they shall be ratified by the Board.

3. They shall hold regular meetings on the first Friday in each month, and shall keep a permanent record of all their proceedings, which shall be submitted for approval to the Board at each annual meeting. They shall have general control of the grounds, buildings, and other property of the University, and make such repairs and improvements as from time to time may be necessary.

4. They shall have power to supply any vacancies that may occur in the corps of Instructors of the various Colleges, between the meetings of the Board of Curators.

5. The members of the Executive Committee shall at all times reside in the city of Lexington, or its immediate vicinity.

6. They shall approve all drafts upon the Treasury, examine and adjust all accounts against the University, and shall, when necessary, aid the Treasurer in the collection of all claims due the same. They shall have power to institute, or cause to be instituted, suits for the recovery of damages for injuries done to the grounds, buildings, and appurtenances of the University, or for dues accruing to the same from any source whatever.

7. They shall audit the Annual Report of the Treasurer, and cause the same to be published, in connection with the Report of the Regent, and with such other documents as will make a fair exhibit of the general condition of the University from year to year. They shall also be charged with the duty of publishing the Annual Catalogue of the University.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Professors, Instructors, and Tutors in each College of the University shall constitute the Faculty of that College, and shall be charged with the instruction and government of its students.

2. Each College shall have its Presiding Officer, who shall be appointed by the Board of Curators, and who shall superintend the execution of all laws pertaining to his College. He shall have power to call meetings of the Faculty, whenever, in his judgment, the interests of the College require it, or whenever it is requested by any two Professors thereof. He shall have a vote upon all questions as a Professor, and give the casting vote, as chairman, whenever the votes are equally divided.

3. The Presiding Officer of each College shall be charged especially with the discipline of that College, and shall have power to admonish, rebuke, or suspend any student for violation of law or negligence of duty, except in such cases as are referred by law to the Faculty.

4. He shall make an annual report to the Regent of the condition of the College under his charge, with the recommendation of such measures as in his judgment may improve the system of instruction and discipline therein. He shall also, prior to the annual commencement, report to the Regent the names and residences of all students who have been recommended by the Faculty for the degrees of the College, and he shall also report the names of such Alumni of the College as may be entitled to the second degree therein.

5. The Presiding Officer of each College shall officiate at the public exercises of the same, and shall, in behalf of the Curators, confer the degrees upon the students and Alumni thereof.

6. Each Professor and Instructor shall have power to govern the students while under his immediate charge, and to punish them for any offense or misdemeanor, except in such cases as are referred to the Presiding Officer or the Faculty of his College.

7. The regular meetings of the Faculties shall be held at such times and places as they may severally agree upon; and in all their meetings they shall be governed by the usual parliamentary rules, a majority of the Professors always constituting a quorum for the transaction of business. In the absence of the Presiding Officer, a temporary chairman shall be elected, and in case of protracted absence of the same, or of vacancy, he shall for the time be charged with the performance of the duties of said office.

8. Each Faculty shall appoint one of its own members Secretary, who shall keep a permanent record of all its proceedings, and shall attend to all writing and correspondence which may be required by the Faculty. In consideration of this extra labor, he may be excused from the performance of other extraordinary duties.

9. Each Faculty shall have power to make such rules and regulations, not conflicting with the statutes and laws of the University, as may be necessary for its own government, and for the welfare of the College under its charge.

10. As the responsibility of carrying on the entire system of government and instruction in the several Colleges devolves on their respective Faculties as bodies, each member thereof is bound to perform miscellaneous duties which do not belong strictly to any one department of instruction, and which, by vote of the Faculty, are assigned to him; and whenever, by sickness, death, or other cause, any officer of instruction is necessarily absent, his duties may be equitably distributed among the others until such vacancy can be filled.

11. Each Professor shall have charge of all the apparatus that properly belongs to his School, and he shall be responsible to the Board of Curators for any damages or losses occasioned by negligence or inattention on his part.

12. Each Professor and Instructor shall feel in honor bound to do all he can to promote the welfare and upbuilding of the whole University. It shall be his duty, whenever practicable, to attend the Faculty-meetings of his College, as well as those of the University Senate. He shall at all times regard himself as an officer of discipline, as well as of instruction; and it shall be his duty to report promptly, to the Presiding Officer of the proper College, any known violation of the laws of the University by the students thereof. He shall feel bound to attend, whenever practicable, all public exercises of the University, religious or other; and he shall, unless specially exempted, reside in the immediate precincts of the University, and shall engage in no pursuit or occupation that will interfere with the regular and faithful performance of his duties.

13. No Professor shall have the right to make a change of the text-books or course of study in his School, without the approval of the Faculty to which he belongs; but any Professor may communicate with the Board of Curators in reference to the wants of his school, and may recommend any measures of improvement in the course of instruction, and in the discipline thereof.

14. It shall be the duty of each Professor and Instructor to keep a faithful record of the conduct, industry, punctuality, and scholarship of each student in his School, and to report the same to the proper Faculty at its regular meetings.

15. All Tutors and Instructors extraordinary shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of their respective Faculties, but shall not have the right to vote.

16. Presents to the officers of the various Colleges from students are prohibited, and all officers are enjoined to decline accepting them whenever tendered.

17. The Board of Curators reserve to themselves the right to dismiss any Professor or Instructor whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the University require it. They also reserve the right to regulate the salaries of the various officers and instructors, from time to time; but the emolument of no faithful Professor or Instructor, or other officer, shall be diminished without notice previous to the opening of the next session; and no Professor or Instructor shall resign without permission of the Board, except

at the end of the session, or without having given at least three months' notice of his intention to resign.

18. Whenever any Professor shall, under the law regulating associated colleges, receive and instruct students from any other College than that to which he was elected, he shall be entitled to the privilege of acting and voting with the Faculty of such College precisely as any other member thereof, and be in all matters of discipline and legislation a colleague with equal privileges and responsibilities.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

1. For the purposes of counsel and co-operation, in regard to the general interests of the University, and for the interchange of views upon educational themes, the Faculties of the several Colleges shall frequently assemble as one body, under the name of the Senate of the University.

2. The Senate shall hold at least three regular meetings during the year, viz: the last Saturday in September, January, and May of each year. Special meetings may be called by the Regent at such times as the interests of the whole University, in his judgment, may require; in which case, a written notice shall be sent by the Secretary of the Senate to each member of the various Faculties.

3. The Regent shall be *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and, in his absence, a temporary President shall be chosen. A Secretary shall be chosen at the first regular meeting of the Senate, in each year. It shall be his duty to keep a full record of the proceedings of the Senate, which shall be open to the inspection of the Board of Curators, or any member thereof, at any time.

4. The proceedings of the Senate shall be conducted strictly according to parliamentary rules, and it shall, from time to time, adopt such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws and statutes of the University, as may be necessary for the transaction of business.

5. A majority of all the members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum: *Provided*, The action of the Senate shall not be binding upon any Faculty, unless a majority of its members are present; and none but the regular Professors of the various Colleges shall be entitled to vote.

6. It shall be the duty of the Senate to arrange the programme of the general Commencement Exercises in the several Colleges; to provide for the delivery of lectures on scientific and literary subjects, from time to time; and for such other public exercises as will contribute to the interests of the University. The Senate may

have the power to establish and publish an Educational Journal, whenever in their judgment the interests of the University and the advancement of the cause of education, science, and literature, may demand it.

7. The members of the Senate shall have power to hold, at stated times, such meetings for social and general literary and scientific exercises, as they may deem expedient.

ADMISSION AND MATRICULATION.

1. Every candidate for admission into any one of the Colleges of the University must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character; and, if he shall have been connected with any other College, he shall produce a certificate of honorable standing and dismission from the authorities of that College.

2. Candidates for admission into the College of Science, Literature, and Arts, must be at least fourteen years of age; and for admission into any other College of the University they must be at least sixteen years of age; and, as a general rule, no one shall be admitted to advanced standing without a corresponding increase of age.

3. The qualifications for admission and the standard of scholarship shall, from time to time, be determined by the Faculty of the College which the student may desire to enter, subject to the approval of the Curators of the University.

4. The examinations for admission into the several Colleges shall be held at the beginning of the session, each Professor conducting the examination in his own school. The advanced standing of such students as have been in attendance the previous session will be determined by their scale of merit at the close of that session.

§ 5. If, upon a successful examination, in the main, for admission or advancement, the candidate proves to be deficient in some one branch, he may be admitted on condition of making up this deficiency; and for this purpose he may be allowed, at his own expense, to receive private instruction from Tutors approved by the Faculty; or, at the discretion of the Professor of any school, he may be admitted on probation for a reasonable length of time, into that school, upon the condition that if he should fail to exhibit a satisfactory degree of diligence or proficiency, his connection therewith shall cease.

6. Students, upon arrival at the University, will report promptly to the Regent, with their testimonials of character and standing, and will designate the College which they wish to enter. Where-

upon, they will be directed to the Presiding Officer of that College for further instructions.

7. They shall secure, as early thereafter as practicable, suitable boarding; and any unnecessary delay in doing this, or in reporting to the proper officers of the University, will be regarded as sufficient evidence of their unfitness for admission.

8. Immediately after examination, the candidate will receive a permit from the Secretary of the Faculty, and, upon presenting this to the Treasurer, and paying in advance the required fees, he will be entitled to a session-bill. Having procured his session-bill, and obtained and read a copy of the Laws of the University, he will be entitled to matriculate, by signing the following declaration: "I enter the University with a sincere desire to enjoy the benefits of its instruction, and with a determined resolution to conform to its laws."

9. Every student shall be free to enter the school of his choice, and shall be required to enter no other: *Provided*, That he shall attend, at least, three daily recitations, unless, at the request of his parent or guardian, he may be permitted by the Faculty to attend less than three.

10. An honorable discharge shall always be granted to any student in good standing, who may desire to withdraw from any one of the Colleges: *Provided*, That any student under twenty-one years of age shall produce in writing the assent of his parent or guardian.

11. Graduates of any of the Colleges of the University, or of any other Collegiate Institution, may attend, in the capacity of resident graduates, the course of study and lectures in any of the Colleges, except those of Law and Medicine, free of charge for tuition.

12. While any student of any one associated College may attend, without charge, instructions in another, he shall be under the government of that College only in which he matriculated; subject, however, to the rules and regulations of each school into which he may have been admitted.

13. Each Professor shall have the control and management of the school over which he is elected to preside, subject only to the general laws of the Board and the by-laws of the Faculty. And as he is, at last, responsible for the proper management and instruction of the classes in his school, he may direct the labors of his adjuncts and Tutors, and adopt such minor rules for the government of his department as he may deem necessary.

14. The by-laws enacted by the several Faculties for the government of students shall, from time to time, be announced or published for the benefit of the same; and all general regulations concerning students, which may be enacted by the Senate, shall be added as a part of that code.

15. Any Professor may reprimand, suspend, or dismiss from his school or room any student whose conduct may, in his judgment, merit such censure; but no student, so suspended or dismissed, shall be restored to his class without the consent of the Professor; and for any offense thus punished, a student may also be liable to citation, trial, and punishment by the Faculty to which he is subject.

16. Each Professor shall be the judge, after due examination, of a student's qualifications for admission to his school, as well as for promotion therein.

17. No student shall be enrolled as a member of more than one College at a time; but a mention of the different schools or colleges which he may have attended during a term or a session, may appear in the annual catalogue opposite his name.

18. No student shall withdraw from any school, or lay aside any study therein, without the consent of the proper Faculty.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

I.

The Course of Instruction in the College of Science, Literature, and Arts shall be distributed among the following schools:

I. A School of Sacred History, in which shall be taught, in convenient sections, the Historical and Preceptive portions of the Old and New Testaments, during not less than two years.

II. A School of Philosophy, in which shall be taught Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and Evidences of the Christian Religion.

III. A School of Mathematics, in which shall be taught Algebra, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Analytical Geometry, the Differential and Integral Calculus, Mechanics, and Astronomy.

IV. A School of History, in which shall be taught Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Political Economy, and Constitutional Law.

V. A School of Chemistry, in which shall be taught Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy.

VI. A School of Natural History, in which shall be taught

Botany, Zoology, Human Anatomy and Physiology, Mineralogy, and Geology.

VII. A School of Ancient Languages and Literature, in which shall be taught the Greek Language and Literature, and the History of Greece, and the Latin Language and Literature, and the History of Rome.

VIII. A School of the English Language and Literature, in which shall be taught Higher English Grammar, Practical Analysis of Sentences, Composition, Elocution, the History of the English Language and Literature, Synonyms, Logic, Rhetoric, Criticisms of English Classics, Oratory, and Poetry.

IX. A School of Modern Languages and Literature, in which shall be taught the German, French, Italian, and Spanish Languages and Literature.

X. A School of Music, in which shall be taught Vocal and Instrumental Music, Thorough Bass, and Composition.

XI. A School of Drawing.

II.

The Course of Instruction in the Agricultural and Mechanical College shall be distributed among the following schools:

I. A School of Chemistry.
II. A School of Natural History.
III. A School of Mathematics.
IV. A School of Civil Engineering and Mining.
V. A School of Fine Arts.
VI. A Commercial and Business School.
VII. A School of Military Tactics.
VIII. A School of the English Language and Literature.
IX. A School of Modern Languages.
X. A School of History.
XI. A School of Philosophy.

In the School of Chemistry shall be taught Elementary Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, Laboratory Practice, Agricultural Chemistry, and Applications of Chemistry to the Arts.

In the School of Natural Philosophy shall be taught this branch, together with Meteorology and Physical Geography.

In the School of Natural History shall be taught Structural Botany and Vegetable Physiology, Systematic Botany, Animal Physiology, and Zoology, with Special Instruction in Entomology, Human and Comparative Physiology, Anatomy and Hygiene, Mineralogy and Geology, Paleontology, and the use of the Microscope.

In the School of Mathematics shall be taught the same course for three years as already prescribed for this School in the College of Science, Literature, and Arts.

In the School of Civil Engineering and Mining shall be taught Geometrical and Topographical Drawing, Tinting, Shading, and Lettering, Descriptive Geometry, Linear Perspective, Shades and Shadows, Practical Astronomy, Road Engineering, the use of Engineering Instruments, Leveling, Architectural Drawing, Geology of Mining Districts, Metallurgy, Mining Engineering, Construction of Furnaces, Determinative Mineralogy, and History of Mining Operations.

In the School of Fine Arts shall be taught Music, Drawing, Painting, and Landscape Gardening.

In the Commercial and Business School shall be taught Book-keeping, together with Business-forms and Penmanship.

In the School of Military Tactics instruction shall be given in Infantry Drill, with a course of Lectures on Tactics and Army Regulations.

In the School of the English Language and Literature the same branches as in the School of the College of Science, Literature and Arts, shall be taught.

In the School of Modern Languages shall be taught the same branches as in the School of the College of Science, Literature, and Arts.

In the School of History shall be taught a full course of Ancient, Medieval, and Modern History, and Geography, Political Economy, and Constitutional Law.

III.

The Course of Instruction in the COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE shall be distributed among the following schools:

I. A School of Sacred Literature, in which shall be taught Hebrew, Hellenistic Greek, Hermeneutics, Hebrew Poetry, Hebrew and Greek Exegesis, with a Systematic Discussion of the Scheme of Redemption.

II. A School of Sacred History, in which shall be taught, in suitable sections, the Historical, Prophetical, and Preceptive Portions of the Bible, Christian Ethics, and the Evidences of the Christian Religion.

III. A School of Sacred Didactics, in which shall be taught Evangelical Work, Pastoral Office, Sacred Rhetoric, and Ecclesiastical History.

IV.

The Course of Instruction in the COLLEGE OF LAW shall be distributed among the following schools:

I. A School of Common and Statute Law.

II. A School of Equity, Constitutional, and International Law.

III. A School of Evidence, Practice, and Pleading.

V.

The Course of Instruction in the COLLEGE OF MEDICINE shall be distributed among the following schools:

I. A School of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

II. A School of Anatomy and Physiology.

III. A School of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

IV. A School of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Hygiene.

V. A School of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.

VI. A school of Chemistry.

VI.

The Course of Instruction in the NORMAL COLLEGE shall be distributed among the following schools:

I. A School of Theoretical Didactics.

II. A School of Economy and Government.

III. A School of Practice.

LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

1. Literary or Religious Societies may be organized by the students of any College, with the consent of the Faculty thereof: *Provided*, That the constitution and by-laws of such Societies shall have been first approved by the proper Faculty, and that any Curator or officer of the University shall have the privilege of attending the meetings of the same.

2. They may adopt any rules for their government which are not inconsistent with the laws of the University and the by-laws of the Faculty.

3. They may, with the consent of the proper Faculties, give public exhibitions of a literary character: *Provided*, That no exhibition of any Society shall exceed two hours in length, and that all matter or papers designed to be read or spoken on such occasions shall be first approved by the Faculty of the College to which such Society belongs.

4. The property of any such Society shall at all times be under the guardianship of the Board of Curators; and, in the event of its dissolution, the property shall be at the disposal of the Board.

5. No one shall be a member of any such Society that is not in regular attendance on some class in the University.

6. Any Society of students may be suspended or abolished at the discretion of the Faculty having jurisdiction over the same.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

1. Each of the associated Colleges shall be opened daily with prayer, or such brief devotional exercises as the Faculty thereof may decide.

2. Public worship may be held on Lord's day, at such hours, and under such regulations, as may be agreed on in the University Senate. Other public religious exercises shall be held on days of thanksgiving or fasting appointed by the public authorities, in such manner as the Senate may direct.

3. All the students of the associated Colleges shall be required to attend such religious exercises, unless excused by their parents or guardians, or for special reasons by the proper Faculty.

4. All Professors and Instructors are expected to be present at the daily opening exercises.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS, BOARDING-HOUSES, &c.

1. Students are allowed for the present to select their own boarding, either in private families, or in such buildings on the University grounds as may be set apart for their use.

2. Rooms on the University grounds will be assigned to matriculates by the Steward of the buildings; and no partiality or preference shall be shown in disposing of the same to any student or class of students, but those making the first application to the Steward, shall be allowed to make the first selection.

3. The Executive Committee may furnish rooms to any student free of charge for the same, whenever they shall think proper to do so.

4. All students occupying rooms on the grounds of the University shall hold them subject to such regulations as may be made by the Executive Committee.

5. No student shall change his room or place of boarding without the consent of the Faculty to which he is amenable.

6. For non-compliance with the regulations of the Executive Committee respecting the Dormitories, any student may, by the action of that body, be deprived of his room.

7. All needful rules and regulations respecting the occupancy of the University buildings by students, and the conditions thereof, shall, from time to time, be enacted by the Executive Committee.

THE STEWARD AND HIS DUTIES.

1. The Executive Committee may, by resolution, appoint a Steward as their ministerial officer and agent, subject always to their direction and control and to their general rules and regulations. He shall have an office in one of the University buildings, and shall devote his time faithfully to the performance of his duties.

2. He shall have general supervision of the buildings and grounds, and be held responsible for their good condition, both as to cleanliness and safety from fires, and proper repairs.

3. All damage done to the buildings, or any University property, by any of the students, shall be immediately repaired under his direction, at the expense of those by whom it was done, when they are known; but if not known, it shall be assessed upon the class or classes occupying the room in which the damage was done.

4. He shall assign rooms in the dormitories to all qualified applicants, inspect the same weekly, enforce order and cleanliness, and report to the Executive Committee, at their regular meetings, the state of the buildings, and the general habits and deportment of the inmates of the same, so far as they may come under his observation.

DISCIPLINE.

1. Each Faculty may inflict, at its discretion and according to the character of the offense, any of the following penalties, for violation of law and the rules of decorum:

1. Private admonition.
2. Public admonition.
3. Complaint to parent or guardian.
4. Suspension.
5. Dismission.
6. Fines for damages to property.
7. Expulsion.

2. No student shall be publicly dismissed or expelled without an opportunity of being fully heard in his own defense; and, in all cases of expulsion, the action of the Faculty shall not be final till confirmed by the Executive Committee; but whenever the Faculty of any College are satisfied that the presence of a student in the University is unfavorable to its prosperity, they may dismiss him privately, or require his parent to remove him immediately from the University.

3. In all such cases, the delinquent shall forfeit the fees of the session.

4. A student dismissed by any Faculty shall leave the University immediately, and return to his home; for any unnecessary delay, on or about the premises of the University, the Faculty shall have power to change his sentence of dismission into that of expulsion.

5. All students are required to observe the general rules of the University, and the by-laws of the respective departments to which they belong.

6. Any student, when sent for by any Professor of the Faculty under which he is placed, shall attend to the call without delay; and students must at all times obey the directions of their Professors pertaining to good order in the University.

7. No student shall be allowed to frequent gaming-houses, play at cards, or practice any species of gambling, or attend gaming, or drinking, or billiard saloons, or theaters, or circuses, or race-fields, or be guilty of profanity, or any act of violence, or keep the company of persons of ill repute, or be guilty of any other vice; and the use of intoxicating drinks is prohibited. Nor shall any student be allowed to carry any deadly weapons.

8. The presenting of petitions or other papers to the Board of Curators, or to the Executive Committee, in regard to the government of the University, or to the appointment or dismissal of Professors or officers, and the holding of meetings to criticise the government of the University, are regarded as disorderly; and any student who engages in such practices may be dismissed from the University by the Faculty of the College to which he belongs.

9. No literary or other society in the University shall invite any lecturer to address them in public until the name of the proposed lecturer shall have been laid before the proper Faculty, and permission has been by them given to extend the invitation.

THE LIBRARY.

1. The Library shall be under the direction of the Executive Committee, who shall appoint some suitable person to act as Librarian.

2. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to take good care of all the books, charts, manuscripts, etc., belonging to the Library; to arrange them in proper order, and to keep a catalogue of all the books presented or purchased for the use of the Library.

3. He shall also carefully register all books taken from the

Library, noting the name of the borrower, the title of the book, the time when borrowed, and when returned.

4. One week before the annual meeting of the Board of Curators, the Librarian shall make to the Executive Committee a written report, in which he shall state the condition and wants of the Library; the number of books received during the year; the number lost or injured, and any other matters pertaining to the Library that may seem to require their attention. It shall also be his duty to collect all fines for injuries done to the Library.

5. The Regent, Professors, instructors, tutors, students, Curators, and all resident graduates, shall have the right to draw books from the Library. Other persons may also have the privilege of drawing books therefrom, by obtaining permission from the Executive Committee, and subscribing to an engagement to conform to all the laws and regulations of the same, and to make good all damages or losses thereto which they may occasion or permit. But no person shall borrow a book from the Library without the knowledge of the Librarian, and no other person shall have a key to the Library.

6. It shall also be unlawful for any person to carry a book belonging to the Library beyond the precincts of Lexington; and any one who shall violate this regulation, may be deprived of the use of the Library, or required to pay a fine not exceeding one dollar.

7. Whoever shall borrow a book from the Library, shall pay at the discretion of the Librarian for any injury done to it while in his possession. In case of the loss of a volume, the borrower shall be required to replace the same, or to pay the value thereof in money; and if the volume be one of a set, he shall either replace the whole set, or pay the value of it in money.

8. All books for the Library shall be purchased under the direction of the overseers, and deposited in the Library.

9. The overseers shall have power to determine on what days and at what hours the Library shall be open, and to make any other regulations for its management that may not be inconsistent with the provisions of this article.

OF EXAMINATIONS AND THE SCALE OF MERIT.

1. There shall be at least two classes of examinations for the students of Kentucky University. The first shall be a daily examination, in connection with the daily lecture or recitation. The second shall be a public examination of all the classes at the close

of the session. And, in addition to these, the Faculty shall also appoint such other examinations as they may think expedient.

2. The Professor of each School shall conduct the daily examinations in his own Department, in such a way as he may think best; and, immediately after the examination, he shall affix to the name of each student examined a number designating the value of his examination. For a perfect recitation, the number shall be one hundred per cent. of the prescribed maximum; and for a less perfect recitation, it shall be such a per centage as will express its true relative value.

3. The public examinations shall be either written or oral, as each Professor may determine. But they shall, in all cases, be be made *real tests* of scholarship, and efficient means of distinguishing the meritorious from the undeserving, and of conferring honorable rank on young men of promising attainments.

4. At the close of each public examination, the Professor in charge shall make out an estimate of each student's performance, according to the same scale of numbers, and submit it to the proper Faculty, a majority of whom shall have power to ratify or change the report according to their knowledge and sense of justice in each particular case.

5. From this and the daily reports of proficiency, the scholarship of each student shall be determined in the following manner: The Professor shall first take the average value of each student's daily examinations; to this he shall add the value of his public or term examination, and half this sum shall be entered in the Book of Records and sent to the parent or guardian of said student, as the report of his scholarship or proficiency in study during the term.

6. The general conduct and industry of each student shall be estimated on the same scale, from all the facts which the Faculty may have certain knowledge, and in whatever way they may find the most convenient. The result of their reckoning shall be entered in the Book of Records, and a true copy of the same sent to the parent or guardian of the student, at the end of the term, or oftener, when the case may seem to require it.

GRADUATION.

1. For the accommodation of the young men who may be unable to complete a liberal course of study, it is provided that a student may graduate in any school of any department on the following conditions:

First. That he shall have been at least one year a student of the University, and that he shall have completed in a satisfactory manner all the required studies of said school, or what the Professor thereof may judge to be a fair equivalent—the standard of graduation in each school being not less than seventy-five per centum of the prescribed maximum.

Second. That he shall have habitually observed all the rules and regulations.

2. He shall then be entitled to a certificate of graduation, signed by the Professor, in which may be stated his grade of scholarship in said school, and likewise his general standing with respect to conduct and application to study.

3. When any student shall have thus graduated in the schools of Sacred History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Ancient Languages, Chemistry, Natural History, English Language and Literature, and History, in the College of Science, Literature, and Arts, he may receive, free of charge, the regular Degree of Bachelor of Arts: *Provided*, That he shall have paid all dues, and that he shall have faithfully complied with the laws and regulations.

4. The candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts may, however, be permitted to study, instead of the calculus and the senior course in the Greek and Latin languages, any two modern languages for two years.

5. When any student shall have graduated in the several Schools of Chemistry, Experimental Philosophy, Natural History, Mathematics, Drawing, Accounts, English Language and Literature, History, and Philosophy, in the Agricultural and Mechanical College, he may, under the like provision, receive, free of charge, the degree of Bachelor of Science.

6. Whenever any student shall have graduated in the various Schools of the College of the Bible, he shall, free of charge, be entitled to receive a Diploma: *Provided, however*, That he shall have received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the College of Science, Literature, and Arts, or in some other institution of equal rank. Whenever any student shall have graduated in the several Schools of the College of Law, he shall be entitled to receive, free of charge, the regular Degree of Bachelor of Law. Whenever any student shall have graduated in the several Schools of the College of Medicine, he shall be entitled to receive, free of charge, the regular Degree of Doctor of Medicine. Whenver any student shall have graduated in the several Schools of the Normal College, he shall be entitled to receive, free of charge, a Diploma

for the same: *Provided*, That he has previously received the Bachelor's Degree in the College of Science, Literature, and Arts, or in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, or an equivalent honor in any other respectable institution of learning.

7. A student may also be admitted to the regular Degree of Master of Arts in the College of Science, Literature, and Arts, or of Master of Science in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, on the following conditions:

First. That he shall have first received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of Bachelor of Science, and been at least one year a student of the University.

Second. That he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before the proper Faculty in at least three elective branches of study.

Third. That he pay to the Library Fund a fee of ten dollars.

8. No honorary degrees shall be conferred.

9. On Commencement Day in each College, the candidates for degrees shall perform such exercises as shall be assigned to them by the proper Faculty; and no candidate shall refuse to do so, under the penalty of forfeiting his diploma.

10. At the annual meetings of the Board of Curators, the proper Faculties shall recommend to them for the regular degrees, such students of the University as shall have completed in a satisfactory manner the studies prescribed, and have faithfully observed all the other rules and regulations. And having received the mandamus of the Board, they shall, on the Day of Commencement, proceed, through their acting Presiding Officers, to confer the same according to the tenor of said mandamus.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

The efforts of the Christians of Kentucky to establish a College for the education of young men began in Georgetown about the year 1836; and, after repeated failures to raise an endowment for their institution, which was removed in 1840 to Harrodsburg, the enterprise was virtually abandoned in 1850. An unsightly building, a small library of almost worthless books, and a small fund of eight or ten thousand dollars, called at that time an *endowment fund*—but which was, in fact, a loan and incumbrance—was all that remained of the results of thirteen years of labor.

A few Alumni of Bacon College—as the institution at Harrodsburg was called—watched the struggle and decline of their *alma mater* with concern and mortification, and a few brethren of liberal views and some philanthropy sympathized with them. But one only seemed to cherish the least hope of a resurrection of the College; he regarded its failure as a sad but suggestive lesson, providentially given, and in his heart resolved to profit by it in future. JOHN B. BOWMAN conceived the idea of concentrating the distracted energies and means of the brotherhood of Kentucky, and the influence of all the liberal citizens of the Commonwealth, upon the great work of erecting a University, in the full sense of the term, upon the ruins of Bacon College.

His simple appeal to them was: Brethren, you have failed to build up a College; now, then, let us establish a great University. The boldness of his logic at first merely surprised them. He asked the co-operation of some already distinguished for their zeal and patience in every good work; they deemed the enterprise as the chimera of a young man, and discouraged his dream as idle, if not dangerous to the Church. Almost alone, and in the face of every adverse circumstance, he began his work. Sacri-

ficing his professional aims, abandoning his farm, and foregoing the comforts of a pleasant home, he started out in the dreary winter to lay the foundation of a great University in the hearts of a people already sick of College enterprises, hopeless by reason of past failures, and suspicious of any new undertaking. The county of Mercer, in which he lived, and in which Bacon College was located, having, at his instance and through the efforts of himself and of its leading citizens, raised conditionally the sum of thirty thousand dollars, he went abroad with this encouragement, to secure from other communities the nucleus of his proposed endowment.

In many places he met the shrug of the cold shoulder, or received the grave admonition to return to his home and be wise. He met with harsh criticisms upon the former management of the affairs of Bacon College, and still harsher prophecies of mismanagement and failure in future. But that which most discouraged him—if, indeed, anything could be said to have discouraged him—was the opinion, bitterly expressed by more than one sorrowful father whom he approached, *that Colleges were unmitigated curses;* and who pointed, in sad confirmation of the fact, to their sons whom some College had ruined—who had been driven from its halls in disgrace. He met with these discouragements, and he dealt with them as with facts. He would sit down and argue at the fireside, first with the father and then with the mother; he would argue along the highway and in the field. Seated on a log, perhaps, in some sleety forest, with bridle in hand, he would unfold his plan to some industrious farmer, in plain and earnest language, unmindful of the freezing winds or inclement skies. Thus he went from house to house, through the few central counties of Kentucky, disarming prejudice, rekindling the hopes of his brethren, and enlarging their ideas of education. *In one hundred and fifty days he obtained one hundred and fifty thousand dollars!* Thus, without the use of the press or the pulpit, he quietly laid the corner-stone of his University.

The simple financial idea, in his endowment scheme, deserves special mention. The notes for money subscribed were made payable in easy instalments, and, when collected, the principal was at once safely invested. A certificate of stock was issued to each subscriber, with coupons attached, bearing value equal to one year's tuition, and made transferable. The coupons were redeemable in tuition only, so that the stock, without interest, would be gradually refunded to the subscriber. But by the scheme devis-

ed, while the capital subscribed was refunded in the form of tuition, it remained in the form of cash as the permanent, unincumbered endowment, the interest on which should pay the expenses of the Institution.

As soon as this amount of $150,000 had been obtained, Mr. Bowman called together the donors and friends of the movement, in a meeting held at Harrodsburg in May, 1857. The meeting was numerously attended, chiefly by representatives from the seven or eight central counties of Kentucky, which he had already appealed to in behalf of the enterprise. It was a meeting harmonious in spirit, earnest in its action, and most favorable in its results.

"Thus far," said Mr. Bowman, as reported in the published minutes of the meeting—"thus far have we progressed in the work up to the present time, averaging about one thousand dollars for each day that we have been engaged. We have, by this effort, *partially* laid the pecuniary basis for an Institution which, we hope, is destined to become the support of the Church and the ornament of the State, and which will meet the highest expectations of those who have so liberally contributed to it. We beg leave, however, to say, that we regard this as but the *beginning* of a work, which, with the Divine blessing, we intend to prosecute until perfected. In reference to the plan of organization, I would merely remark, in general, that there are some features in our present collegiate system that should be discarded. The spirit of the age, and the present state of society, call for colleges for young men, rather than for boys. The Natural Sciences, in their application to the useful arts and to agriculture, should receive more attention. A higher grade of scholarship should be established, as a condition both of matriculation and of graduation. And, generally, we need a more modern, American, and Christian basis for every department of our proposed Institution."

This meeting was important as having recognized the contemplated University as the property of the people at large who had subscribed the money. They divested it of all local character, and suggested such provisions in the proposed Charter as would give to the donors a perfect representation in the Board of Curators.

During the following winter the Legislature granted a liberal Charter, incorporating a Board of thirty, under the name of the *Curators of Kentucky University*, giving them full power, for the purpose of promoting the cause of education in all its branches, and of extending the sphere of science and Christian morality, to

establish and endow fully, in said University, any departments and professorships they may deem necessary to carry out their objects. By the same organic instrument, the Trustees of Bacon College consenting, the property of that defunct Institution was transferred to the new Board, and Bacon College ceased to exist, in name as well as in fact.

One of the early prejudices that had to be met in raising a sufficient endowment for a University, was the notion that no institution of learning ought to be largely endowed; that it was better to keep the Professors dependent on tuition fees for their support. This, it was frequently argued, would make them more active in obtaining patronage and more faithful in the discharge of their duties. In fact, the last attempt that the Trustees of Bacon College had made to revive that Institution was to elect a nominal President, and send him out to raise a fund of thirty thousand dollars from the State at large! This amount, it was supposed, would be sufficient for all the purposes of a first-class College.

When, therefore, Mr. Bowman had obtained *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, the general expression was that he had enough—that it was already a magnificent endowment, and many of the friends of the enterprise seemed to be satisfied. But this view of the matter seriously embarrassed his operations in two ways: *First*, it made any further appeals for money seem like extravagant and unreasonable demands. *Second*, it led to an urgent request, which, at last, amounted almost to clamor, that the Institution should be opened forthwith. Mr. Bowman, and others, saw that a premature opening of the College would be ruinous; and yet the popular demand must be satisfied. It was accordingly agreed that a *Preparatory School* should be opened temporarily in the old Bacon College building; and in September, 1858, this school went into operation under the name of the *Taylor Academy*, with nearly one hundred students in attendance. At the same time, it was agreed that in September, 1859, a College of Science and Arts should be opened under the Presidency of R. Milligan, assisted by the proper number of Professors.

In the meantime, in order to present the plan of a University more plainly to the people on whom he relied for the material aid, Mr. Bowman began to discuss earnestly the great question of collegiate and professional education, and to insist that he needed not less than *one half a million of dollars* in order to lay the foundation of his enterprise. He says:

"Why should we not be as progressive in the cause of education as in our industrial and commercial enterprises, and why should we be dependent upon New England or Old England for our best educational facilities, when we are so rich in ability to have our own, and when our wants, in this respect, are so varied and pressing? It is true that we have, scattered all over the West, scores of unendowed, half-starved, sickly, puny Institutions, called Colleges and Universities, many, indeed, of which, have their piles of bricks, stone, and mortar, making an imposing show. But how many of them, in the way of Endowments, Scholarships, Libraries, Instruments, and *literary and scientific men*—the TRUE apparatus of an education—are prepared to furnish to our young men such a liberal education as the times, and the peculiar circumstances of our age and country, demand? And, above all, how few secure and enforce that effective discipline which, at the same time, is conservative of good morals and productive of good scholars? It is to be confessed and regretted, that while our march has been onward and upward in other respects, we have been lacking in this, and have, as yet, to be considered as empirics; so much so, that it is a problem not solved, whether Colleges are a curse or a blessing. While, then, we have no spirit of antagonism to any other Institutions, but are kind and catholic in feeling to all, we would not be deemed arrogant in proposing to build, upon a more modern basis, an Institution equal to any in America—an Institution for young *men* instead of *boys*, with a high grade of scholarship, and which, especially in its Ministerial, Normal, Scientific, and Agricultural Departments, will meet the wants of our young giant West. For it does seem, that as the 'Star of Empire' is moving onward and westward, there is opened up a special missionary field for the Minister, Teacher, and intelligently educated Farmer.

"We only propose, in our day and generation, to lay the *foundation* of such an Institution, with the full hope and confidence that others to come will build upon and perfect the superstructure."

Such views he sought perseveringly to impress on the minds of the people, and it was gratifying to see that his appeals found a ready response in the hearts of many.

The College of Science and Arts was opened, according to promise, in the autumn of 1859, with nearly two hundred students in attendance. At once the Institution was in need of an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus. The interest on the

endowment fund was already pledged to the Professors, and the College had no other resources. Mr. Bowman appealed, once more, to the citizens of his county, and, in a few days, he was able to buy all the apparatus that was wanted. But the most serious want, that had been created by the premature opening of this College, was that of adequate buildings. The old edifice of Bacon College had been repaired; but it was found to be insufficient for the wants of the single College then in session. In the midst of his labors for the University endowment, therefore, Mr. Bowman found himself called on to provide all the necessary buildings, not only for the College of Arts, but in anticipation, for the University, with all its contemplated Schools and Colleges. The funds already raised could not be used for this purpose, and the amount required would, necessarily, be very large. To this part of his work he now addressed himself with renewed energy.

One of the most beautiful and healthful sites for an institution of learning, in the State of Kentucky, was the famous Harrodsburg Springs, for many years one of the most popular resorts in the West. These grounds, with their elegant and extensive buildings, had been purchased by the United States Government as the site of the Western Military Asylum; but they were now abandoned, and fire had consumed the main edifice. This place, containing about two hundred acres of land, Mr. Bowman determined, if possible, to secure. After repeated visits to Washington City, he finally obtained the passage of a bill ordering it to be sold at public sale. In anticipation of the day of sale, he went to work and raised the sum of *fifty thousand dollars* for the specific purpose of buying it. But, through the interference of parties who desired to secure the property as a fashionable summer resort, his efforts to purchase it were defeated, and the notes of the subscribers were surrendered. He thus had the mortification to see the spacious, eligible grounds and buildings, on which he had long set his heart as the site of a great University, pass, by means of an opposing and inferior interest, forever from his hands.

To increase his embarrassments as the founder and financier of the University, the war, with all its social and commercial distractions, came on. The work of increasing the endowment was necessarily suspended; but his labors as Treasurer were more delicate and onerous. He continued to collect and invest the funds subscribed; he received and disbursed the interest thereon;

and kept all the accounts of the Institution. He watched with a vigilant eye every pecuniary interest through all the crushing storm of rebellion. Not a dollar was lost, and not a week's suspension of College exercises occurred during this period, on account of the war, although opposing armies were encamped around, and the buildings were finally taken as hospitals for the sick and the wounded. It is proper to add, that all this labor was performed by him, as, indeed, all other labor from the beginning, not only without charge, but at the sacrifice of his own pecuniary interests.

But the necessity for buildings grew daily more and more urgent. The failure to obtain those at Harrodsburg created a lively sympathy abroad, and all the necessary grounds and buildings were offered, if the Institution could be removed. But it was suggested that the old edifice of Bacon College could be repaired and enlarged, and made to meet all the *reasonable* wants of the University. This idea the friends at Harrodsburg generally favored, when a spark from a defective flue fell on the roof of the building, and, fanned by a dry February gale, it soon wrapped the pile in flames, and all that remained of the building, apparatus and library, was a heap of smouldering ruins. This disaster pressed upon the Board of Curators the necessity for immediate action. They were forthwith convened, and all eyes were turned to Mr. Bowman.

The Trustees of Transylvania University at Lexington, at this juncture, intimated a willingness to convey the grounds and buildings of that Institution to the Curators of Kentucky University, on the condition of its removal to Lexington. Citizens of Louisville and Covington also manifested a desire to have the Institution located in those cities. The board, however, not agreeing in this exigency, resolved to leave the whole question of removal and location to a Committee, of whom Mr. Bowman was Chairman. It was ordered, however, that if the Committee should locate the Institution at any other point than Harrodsburg, an act authorizing the removal should be first passed by the Legislature, that every thing might be done legally. The Board, in the meantime, expressed it as a judgment that the Institution should be removed from Harrodsburg.

Accordingly, Mr. Bowman called the committee to meet at Frankfort in January, 1865; but an expected *denouement* followed. While there, the proposition of Congress to donate to Kentucky 330,000 acres of land, for the purpose of agricultural and mechan-

ical education, came up for consideration. The State was not prepared to accept the grant with the conditions imposed, and the munificent provision of Congress seemed likely to be lost to the State. Mr. Bowman proposed to make the State Agricultural College a Department of Kentucky University, and to consolidate into the great Institution the University of Harrodsburg, Transylvania, and the Agricultural College, and the whole to be located at Lexington. He further proposed, if this should be done, to provide an experimental farm, and all the requisite buildings, and to give gratuitous instruction to three hundred students, to be selected by the State; and he furthermore pledged, that the Board of Curators would carry out, in the Agricultural Department, the spirit and intent of the act of Congress encouraging the education of the industrial classes.

A bill to this effect was accordingly drawn up, and, after a long and animated discussion in the General Assembly, it was passed by a large majority, and Kentucky University was removed from Harrodsburg, the grounds and buildings and endowment of Transylvania were transferred, and the State Agricultural College was made a part of the University, with an aggregate capital of more than one half a million of dollars. Thus he accomplished by one act what he had allowed himself many years to bring about.

But he had obligated himself by this scheme to raise *one hundred thousand dollars* with which to purchase an experimental farm and a site for all the buildings requisite for the several Colleges of the University. He at once removed to Lexington and began his work, and, before the Legislature adjourned, he reported to that body that he had secured from the citizens of Lexington over one hundred thousand dollars.

In June following, the Curators formally ratified his action, and ordered that Kentucky University be opened in Lexington in October following, and three Colleges, to-wit: that of Law, that of the Bible, and of the Arts and Sciences, went into operation accordingly. It was further resolved by the Board, on the recommendation of Mr. Bowman, that, as soon as practicable, a College of Medicine, a Normal College, and the Agricultural College, be added, making in all six distinct departments, each under its own Faculty of Instructors and Tutors.

In October nearly three hundred students assembled from several different States, and were admitted into the several Colleges, so far as they had been organized; and the Institution has been,

thus far, prosperous. During the present year, Mr. Bowman has purchased, for the use of the Agricultural College, the splendid home of the departed statesman, HENRY CLAY. "Ashland" is now the property of Kentucky University. But, in addition to this, he has added a highly cultivated farm adjoining, making some four hundred and fifty acres in all, so that the Agricultural College of Kentucky University may be early opened for the reception of students, on the most splendid farm in Kentucky.

On reporting these purchases to the General Assembly at its late session, they at once voted an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars to aid in securing the opening of the College next fall; and Mr. Bowman is now bending every energy to the work of putting the Institution into full operation.

A few remarks, from his address to the Curators, will close this sketch of the origin and progress of one of the most remarkable educational and benevolent enterprises in America:

"I have but one desire in all this matter; I want to see accomplished through this institution the *greatest good* to the *greatest number* of our poor fallen race, thus giving the *greatest glory to God.* I want to build up a *people's institution*, a *great free* University, eventually open and accessible to the poorest boy in the land, who may come and receive an education *practical* and suitable for any business or profession in life. I want to cheapen this whole matter of education, so that, under the broad expansive influences of our Republican Institutions, and our advancing civilization, it may run free as our great rivers, and bless the coming millions. Hitherto, our Colleges and Universities have been accessible only to the few, such are the expenses attending them. We therefore want a University with all the Colleges attached, giving education of the highest order to all classes. We want ample grounds and buildings, and libraries, and apparatus, and museums, and endowments, and prize-funds, and professors of great hearts and heads, men of faith and energy. Indeed, we want everything which will make this Institution eventually equal to any on this continent. Why should we not have them? I think we can. I believe there are noble men enough all over this land who will give *us* the means which God has given *them*, if we will only move forward to the work before us like true men.

"In conclusion, I wish to submit for your consideration a *plan* of just such a University as is contemplated above. I do not claim that it is perfect, but it is the embodiment of much thought on the subject; nor do I claim that it is *all practicable now;* but let us

have before us a complete scheme, and let us work to it by detail. I think it practicable to open by next fall several of the proposed Colleges of this scheme. I therefore recommend it for your adoption, with such modifications as may be found necessary, and I herewith submit it, asking for a committee of conference for its perfection."

The Committee of Conference was at once appointed, with Mr. Bowman as Chairman, and, in accordance with these liberal and comprehensive views of a great University, and after a careful examination of the best Institutions of the country, they submitted a Plan of Organization and Code of General Statutes, which, in some of the details of Government and Study, are *peculiar* to *this* Institution, and which, after a thorough discussion by the Board of Curators, was unanimously adopted as the permanent Scheme of the University.

Under this *regime* it now enters upon its career of usefulness, with greatly increased facilities, and with the assurance that its Founder, now the Regent of the University, will labor on for the full development and perfection of his ultimate plans. It is confidently believed, that, with its superior advantages of location, with its splendid basis in the way of Endowment and Real Estate, and with its moral and social surroundings, it is destined to exert a mighty influence upon the educational interests of the great Mississippi Valley.

JAN. 21, 1867.

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